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Changes in Fixation of Power Tariffs

*107. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Task Force (NTF) on power has decided on major changes relating to fixation of tariffs for thermal power plants as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 12th November, 1996

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what action the Ministry of Power has taken on the recommendations made by the NTF, till date?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) to (c) The National Task Force (NTF) was constituted by the Government of India in February, 1995 in order to oversee the implementation of the recommendations made in pursuance of a study on bulk power and transmission tariffs.

The NTF is headed by Chairman, CEA and includes, *inter alia,* the Chairmen of the Regional Electricity Boards. The NTF has accepted recommendations related to adoption of "Availability" based generation tariff in place of the existing Plant Load Factor (PLF) based tariff. The Central Electricity Authority will formulate the parameters for determining the plant availability factor for thermal power stations. The Regional Task Force/Regional Electricity Boards would, in their respective regions, take necessary steps to enable the switch over to the new tariff regime. The dates for switch over to the new tariff regime, based on Plant Availability Factor as determined by CEA, would be notified by the Government of India.

Private Power Projects

*108. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private power projects approved by Government upto March, 1996;

(b) whether a captive power plants scheme has been formulated to generate 25,000 Megawatts power in the private sector in order to meet the acute shortage 3f power in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in regard to setting up of such plants pertaining to Thermal Power, Diesel Power, Hydel Power and Atomic Power in the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) As on 31st March, 1996, Central Electricity Authority (CEA) had accorded techno-economic :learance to 15 proposals for setting up power projects in the private sector.

(b) and (c) A policy has been framed which *inter-alia* encourages the setting up *of* captive power plants of any size and using any fuel. State Government have been requested to create an institutional mechanism which allows such units an easy and automatic entry, by quickly clearing captive power applications and living such units a rational tariff for purchase of surplus power by the grid and third party access for direct sale of power to other industrial units.

Power Cute in the States

*109. SHRI JOY NADUKKARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States in which power cut for domestic and industrial sectors is in force at present togetherwith the quantum thereof;

(b) whether there is any power cut at present in Kerala also; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to help Kerala by allocating more power from the Central pool?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND MINIS TER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VEN-GUPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The details of the power cuts and load shedding applicable for different categories of consumers in the various States including Kerala is given in the Statement *(see* below).

(c) The allocation made to kerala trom Central power generating stations *la* the Soathern Region is as under:

	Name of the Station	Percentage aliocatiov
1	Rarnagundam STPS	*11* 6
2.	Kalpakkam APS	11.3
3.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.-I	103
4.	Neyveli Lignite Corpn.-ii	20.7

Out of the unallocated queen from Centra! Generating Stations in the Southern Region, the share of Kerala State was increased from 15 to 30 percent with effect from 1st October, 1996

Statement

Power Cuts in the Region/State/Union Territories during October, 1996 1.0

NORTHERN REGION:

STATE/UT.	Industrial consumers	Agricultural consumer	Domestic & Commercial consumers
1.1 Chandigarh	One staggered weekly off day. Peak hours restrictions between 1800 and 2100 hrs	No cuts	No cuts
	Staggered weekly two off days and peak heurs restrictions	No cuts	Business hrs of all establishments restricted upto 20.30 hrs. Air conditioning restrictions *an* all consumers from 17.30 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. Ban on neon, decorative and Ad. lights.
1.2 Haryana	Staggered weekly two off days. Peak hours restrictions between 19.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs.		3 hrs. cut per day

STATE/UT.	Industrial consumers	Agricultural consumer	Domestic & Commercial consumers
	Rural & Canal fed areas: Group I : 23.00 to 07.00 hrs. 16.00 to 17.00 hrs. Group II : 07.00 to 15.00 hrs. Other areas: Only peak load restriction from 19.00 to 22.00 hrs. Actual Supply Average : 13.00 hrs./day Maximum : 15.52 hrs./day Minimum : 08.16 hrs./day		in urban areas.
1.3 Himachal Pradesh	Peak hours restrictions from 17.50 hrs. to 21.00 hrs.		
1.4 Kashmir Valley	About 50 MW in Peak Hours.		
1.5 Punjab	Evening peak hour restrictions for industries having a connected load of more than 100 KW including continuous process industries and essential industries fed through independent feeders from 19.00 to 22.00 hrs.	Actual supply Average 14.28 hrs./day Maximum 24 hrs./day. Minimum 09.45 hrs./day	No cuts
1.6 Rajasthan	No cuts.	Actual supply Average 08.00 hrs./day Maximum 08.00 hrs./day Minimum 08.00 hrs./day	No restrictions
1.7 Uttar Pradesh	All arc/induction furnaces were entitled to supply from 22.00 to 18.00 hrs. (next day) One day per week closure and peak hours restrictions between 18.00 and 22.00 hrs. for non-continuous process industries. Cold storages and sugar mills having independent 11 KV feeders were entitled to round the clock supply.	Actual Supply Average 14.38 hrs./day Maximum 16.00 hrs./day. Mintmtthi « 10.23 hrs./ day. Round the clock supply to World Bank tubewells having	Ail 11 KV rural feeders where two phase isolators have been provided were entitled to two phase power for light and fan between 18.00 to 22.00 hrs.

STATE/U.T.	Industrial consumers	Agricultural consumer	Domestic & Commercial consumers
	Rolling a rerolling mills were entitled to 20.00 hrs /day supply from 22.00 to 18.00 hrs. (next day)	independent 11 KV feeder.	

Note: Rural areas and towns in Hills and Bundelkhand Region, shall be entiled round the clock supply.

Load shedding of urban/towns/city feeders except Railway station, Airport, All India Radio, Govt./Large Hospitals Etc. in rotation for 30 minutes in early morning and evening peak hours.

Power cut (Demand cut) on industri-s.

2.0 WESTERN REGION:

2.1 Gujarat:

Staggered weekly holiday for industries.

Staggered evening recess for industries.

Date	Type of industries	Oct.' %	Demand cut(%)	Shift	Area
01 to 31	HT CP/NCP		20% or additional i.e. two	Three Co.	GEB including A.E. holiday holidays in a week

POWER SUPPLY TO RURAL AREAS: NORTH

GUJARAT : 05 Hrs. 15 Mts. to 19 hrs. 30 Mts. Average 12 hrs. 25 Mts.

SAURASHTRA : 06 Hrs. 45 Mts. to 21 hrs. 15 Mts. Average 12 hrs. 50 Mts.

REST OF GUJARAT • 06 Hrs. 15 Mts. to 22 hrs. 30 Mts. Average 14 hrs

KUTCH . 06 Hrs. to 20 hrs. Average 12 hrs. 35 Mts.

2.2 Madhya Pradesh:

Following restrictions were imposed during the month:

The weekly off day of H.T. consumers has been staggered on all the days of the week excluding Sunday.

All the H.T. industries working in single and two shifts are not permitted to draw power for production purposes during 14.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs. each day.

Power supply to HT industries in the evening peak load hrs. was restricted from 16.00 hrs. to 22.00 hrs.

L.T. industries not permitted to draw power for production purposes between 16.00 to 22.00 hrs. However, w.e.f. 22.10.96 the timing were revised i.e. 06.00 hrs. to 08.00 hrs. and 17.00 hrs. to 21.00 hrs.

Mini steel plants and industries were allowed to draw lighting load. Restricted power during evening peak hours.

As per schedule 19.00 hrs. supply was given to rural feeders each day. Supply hrs. were reduced to 10.00 hrs. w.e.f. 22.10.96 and fortnightly holiday was imposed on 11 KV feeder.

H.T. Water works were not allowed to work between 19.00 hrs, to 20.30 hrs. four *hrs. po*wer cuts imposed on all commissioner/District and Tahsil feeders w.e.f. 22.10.96. However, this has been relaxed as and when system condition permitted so.

In addition to above unscheduled load shedding from rural/urban feeders and Industries were taken from time to time as per requirements.

2.3 Maharashtra:

10—15% demand cut to H.T. Industries.

No energy cut. 24 hrs. power supply to rural areas.

2.4 Goa:

No power cut.

3.0 SOUTHERN REGION:

3.1 Andhra Pradesh:

I. Power cuis/restrkiittH duriag Oct. 96(w.e.f. 28.9,96):

C.MD.	Energy cut	Demand cut
a) upto 10,000 KVA	NIL	Nil
b) above 10.001 KVA	20%	20%

II. Power supply to agricultural consumers:

Agricultural and rural feeders are divided into two groups and 9 hrs. of 3 phase supply is ensured as indicated below:

Group	3 phase su pply	1 phase supply	No supply
Group A	05.00 to 11.00 hrs. 23.00 to 02.00 hrs.	17.00 to 23.00 hrs. 02.00 to 05.00 hrs.	11.00 to 17.00 hrs.
Group B	11.00 to 17.00 hrs. 02.00 to 05.00 hrs.	17.00 to 23.00 hrs. 23.00 to 02.00 hrs.	05.00 to 11.00 hrs.

. The above restrictions were removed w.e.f. 03.10.96 and reimposed w.e.f. 10.10.96.

3.2 Karnataka:

Notified power cut enforced are shown as below:

I.	Power cuts	Energy cut	Demand cut
1.	All H.t installations	20%	10%
2.	Newsprint/paper & Fertilizer	10%	10% mill installations
:.	Kudremukh Iron Ore Lid.	10%	10%

2 hrs. of load shedding in the morning in major cities (06.00 to 10.00) and 4 hrs. of load shedding in rural areas from 05.00 hrs. to 18.00 hre.II 20.00 hrs. power supply to agricultural consumers.

3.3. Kerala:

I Energy cut to HT consumers was enforced as detailed below:

i) Half an hour cyclic shedding during evening peak hours from 1830 hrs. to 2130 hrs.

ii) Energy cut to EHT and H.T. consumers to the tune of 30%

II 24 hrs. power supply to agriculture loads.

3.4 Tamil Nadu:

I No notified power cuts.

II 14 hrs./per day power supply to agricultural consumers

Group restriction are as follows:

06.00 hrs. to 12.00 hrs. One batch 12.00 hrs to 18.00 hrs. One batch 18.00 hrs to 22.00 hrs. Single phase 22.00 hrs. to 06.00 hrs. (next day) entire state 3 phase supply.

4.0 EASTERN REGION:

4.1 Bihar:

I There were no statutory power cuts. However, load shedding was being taken recourse on day to day basis depending upon the availability of power.

II Average 20.26 hrs. power supply per day to agricultural/rural areas.

4 2 D.V.C.:

Power cuts/restrictions were irmposed by DVC on day to day basis as per their order of priority depending upon availability of power *vis a vis* requirement.

4.3 Orissa?

I No statutory cut. However, load shedding was being taken recourse on day to day basis depending upon availability of power.

II Full power supply to agricultural/' rural areas.

4.4. West Bengal:

I. 160 MW statutory cut (peak)

II. Average 24.00 hrs. Power supply *par* day to agricultural/rural areas.

5.0 NORTH-EASTERN REGION.

5.1 ASSAM
5.2 NAGALAND 5 3 TRIPURA
5.4 MANIPUR
5.5 MIZORAM
5.6 ARUNACHAL PRADESH
5.7 MEGHALAYA

There were no statutory Power Cut Load shedding depending on day-to-day availability.

खनिज तेल तथा गैस के नए भंडार

*110. **प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा:** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में देश में खनिज तेल तथा गैस के कितने नए भंडार मिले हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त किसी स्थान पर इन्हें निकालने का कार्य आरम्भ हुआ है; और

(ग) पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री टी॰ आर॰ बालू): (क) और (ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान ओ॰ एन॰ जी॰ सी॰ और ओ॰ आई॰ एल॰ ने लगभग 52 तेल और गैस युक्त नई संरचनाओं/संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है और उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया लगभग 25 संरचनाओं में आरंभ हो चुकी है।

(ग) सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के संबंध में भारत को आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए जो विभिन्न उपाय किए हैं, उनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल हैं:—

(I) नई योजनाओं के विकास और वर्तमान क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त विकास द्वारा कच्चे तेल के स्वदेशी उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना;

(II) सरकार ने देश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए शोधन क्षेत्र निजी निवेश के लिए खोल दिया है। जारी किए गए सभी आशय-पत्रों के आधार पर 60.55 एम॰ एम॰ टी॰ पी॰ ए॰ की वर्तमान शोधन क्षमता 2001-02 तक लगभग 131 एम॰एम॰टी॰पी॰ए॰ तक बढ़ जाने का अनुमान है।

(III) तेल क्षेत्र में निजी/संयुक्त उद्यम की प्रतिस्पर्धा को बढ़ावा देना;

(IV) भूकंपीय सर्वेक्षणों, गहन जल अन्वेषण, विदेशों में स्वत्वों/भंडारों के अर्जन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अन्वेषण के माध्यम से हाइड्रोकार्बनों का दोहन बढ़ाना और भंडारों में वृद्धि करना।